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DESCRIPTION

ABSORBENT ARTICLE

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to an absorbent article which is used mainly for sanitary napkins, vaginal discharge sheets, incontinence pads, medical pads, toiletries and the like, and more specifically, relates to the absorbent article which securely prevents sideways leakage of body fluid by improving a blocking effect of a leakage preventing groove.

BACKGROUND ART

Conventionally, as absorbent articles such as a panty liner, a sanitary napkin and incontinence pad, substances where an absorbent body made of cotton-like pulp or the like intervenes between a liquid impermeable back sheet such as a polyethylene sheet or a polyethylene sheet-laminated unwoven fabric and a liquid permeable front sheet such as an unwoven fabric or a liquid permeable plastic sheet are known.

Such kinds of absorbent articles are improved a lot, and various countermeasures for preventing a leakage of body fluid are taken. As one of these body fluid leakage preventing means, as shown in FIG. 8, an absorbent article 40A, in which a middle-height portion 42 is formed on an approximately center area of an absorbent body 41 with its thickness being increased on the surface side so that fitting property to a blood discharge portion is improved, and in order to maintain the shape of the

middle-height portion 42 and block body fluid absorbed by the absorbent body 41, an outside position of a peripheral edge of the middle-height portion 42 is subject to cotton-like embossing so that a concave leakage preventing groove 43 is formed, is known (see the following patent documents 1 to 4). Further, as shown in FIG. 9, an absorbent article 40B, in which the center of the middle-height portion 42 is subject to emboss which extends to a longitudinal direction of a napkin so that a leakage preventing groove 43 is formed, is known.

Patent document 1: Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 8-117277

Patent document 2: Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 10-328233

Patent Document 3: Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 11-358

Patent Document 4: Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 11-33054

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

Problems to be Solved by the Invention

In the absorbent article 40A, however, since the product is easily fitted to a blood discharge port by forming the middle-height portion 42, a leakage of body fluid to a front-rear direction of the product can be prevented but since the leakage preventing groove 43 is formed on an outside of the middle-height portion 42, namely, a thin portion of the absorbent body 41, the leakage preventing groove 43 cannot be deeply formed, and

thus a sideways leakage of body fluid diffusing to a widthwise direction of the product cannot be sufficiently blocked. This problem becomes more serious in the thin-type absorbent articles in which the thickness of the absorbent bodies are thinner.

On the other hand, in the case of the absorbent article 40B which is formed with the leakage preventing groove 43 at the center of the middle-height portion 42, when a lot of body fluid is discharged at a time due to abdominal pressure caused by changing a posture such as moving legs in lying-down and sitting postures or the like, the leakage preventing groove 43 cannot sufficiently store the body fluid, and thus the body fluid overflows so as to leak.

It is, therefore, a main object of the present invention to provide an absorbent article where even if a lot of body fluid is discharged at a time, the body fluid can be sufficiently blocked, and not only a leakage of the body fluid to a front-rear direction but also a sideways leakage to a widthwise direction of the product can be prevented.

MEANS TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS

In order to solve the problems, the present invention from a first aspect provides an absorbent article in which an absorbent body intervenes between a liquid permeable front sheet and a back sheet, and a middle-height portion is provided by thickening a front surface of an approximately center area of the absorbent body with respect to a standard portion absorbent body, characterized in that leakage preventing grooves which extend

to a longitudinal direction of the absorbent article are provided on both sides which sandwich a body fluid discharge portion area in the area of the middle-height portion, respectively.

In the case of the conventional absorbent article shown in FIG. 7, since the outside of the middle-height portion is subject to emboss, the leakage preventing grooves cannot be deeply formed, but according to the present invention from the first aspect, since the width of the middle-height portion is increased and the leakage preventing grooves are formed in the area of the middle-height portion, the sufficient depth of the grooves can be secured, and a lot of body fluid can be stored in the grooves. For this reason, not only front-rear leakage but also sideways leakage of the body fluid can be effectively prevented.

The present invention from a second aspect provides the absorbent article depending from the first aspect, wherein the leakage preventing grooves are deeper than a thickness of the middle-height portion and reach the standard portion absorbent body.

The present invention from a third aspect provides the absorbent article depending from any one of the first and the second aspects, wherein a thinned portion obtained by thinning the middle-height portion by press is formed on outsides of the leakage preventing grooves.

In the invention from the third aspect, the thinned portion is formed on the outsides of the leakage preventing grooves by thinning the middle-height portion by means of press. Therefore,

even if the middle-height portion is present, both the sides are thinned by press so that uncomfortable feeling at the time of attachment is eliminated and the folded product can be thinned.

The present invention from a fourth aspect provides the absorbent article depending from any one of first to third aspects, wherein the middle-height portion is formed between front and rear folding line positions for folding the absorbent article in three at the time of individual packaging.

In the invention from the fourth aspect, the middle-height portion is formed between the front and rear folding lines at the time of folding the absorbent article in three at the time of individual packaging. The absorbent article as the product folded in three, is therefore, made to be thin.

The present invention from a fifth aspect provides the absorbent article depending from any one of first to fourth aspects, wherein a thickness of the standard portion absorbent body is 1 to 3 mm.

EFFECT OF THE INVENTION

According to the present invention, even if a lot of body fluid is discharged at a time, the body fluid can be sufficiently blocked, and the leakage to the front-rear direction of the product but also the sideways leakage of the fluid body to the widthwise direction can be prevented. Further, since the outside of the middle-height portion is thinned by press forming, uncomfortable feeling at the time of attaching can be reduced, and since the middle-height portion is formed between lines for

folding in three, the thickness can be reduced in a product form.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

Embodiments of the present invention are explained in detail below with reference to the drawings.

[First Embodiment]

FIG. 1 is a partially fracture plan view of an absorbent article 1A according to a first embodiment of the present invention, and FIG. 2 is a fragmentary view taken along line II-II of Fig. 2.

The absorbent article 1A is supplied for applications mainly of panty liners, sanitary napkins, vaginal discharge sheets, incontinence pads and the like, and as shown in FIG. 1 for example, it is constituted so that an absorbent body 4 or, as shown in FIG. 1, an absorbent unit, which is composed of the absorbent body 4 and crepe paper 5 surrounding the absorbent body 4, intervenes between a liquid impermeable back sheet 2 and a liquid permeable front sheet 3 (hereinafter, simply front sheet). The liquid impermeable back sheet 2 and the liquid permeable front sheet 3 are jointed by a bonding means such as a hot-melt adhesive around the absorbent body 4.

The liquid impermeable back sheet 2 adopts a sheet material having at least an impervious property made of polyethylene or polypropylene, but a laminate unwoven fabric where unwoven fabrics are laminated on a polyethylene sheet or the like, an unwoven sheet where a waterproof film is provided and thus liquid impermeability is substantially secured (in this case, the liquid

impermeable back sheet is composed of the waterproof film and the unwoven fabric), and the like can be used. In recent years, materials having moisture permeability tend to be used preferably in view of stuffiness prevention. As this impervious and moisture permeable sheet material, a fine porous sheet, which is obtained in such a manner that inorganic bulking agent is molten and kneaded into olefin resin such as polyethylene or polypropylene and a sheet is formed, and the sheet is stretched monoxially or biaxially, is suitably used.

As the absorbent body 4, a material which can absorb and keeps body fluid may be used, and normally a material which is obtained by mixing absorbent polymer powder in fluff pulp is used preferably in view of the absorbent function and the price. The pulp is made of cellulose fiber such as chemical pulp obtained by timer or molten pulp, or artificial cellulose fiber such as rayon or acetate, and softwood pulp whose fiber length is longer than hardwood pulp is used preferably from the viewpoint of the function and the price. The absorbent body 4 is preferably surrounded by the crepe paper 5 in order to maintain the shape, quickly diffuse menstrual blood or the like and prevent reverse flow of the menstrual blood which is once absorbed. Further, as shown in the drawing, the plane shape of the absorbent body 4 may have an oval shape or a fit-cut shape (lageniform shape) in order to relieve butting against a groin portion.

On the other hand, as the front sheet 3 in the absorbent article 1A, imperforate or perforated unwoven fabric or porous plastic sheet is used preferably. As a material fiber composing

the unwoven fabric, synthetic fiber of olefin, such as polyethylene or polypropylene, polyester, polyamide or the like, regenerated fiber such as rayon or cupra, and natural fiber such as cotton can be used. Further, conjugated fiber such as core-in-sheath fiber whose core is fiber with high melting point and whose sheath is fiber with low melting point, side-by-side fiber and split fiber can be used preferably.

The unwoven fabric which is obtained by the suitable processing methods such as a spun lace method, a spun bond method, a thermal bond method, a melt blown method, a needle punch method can be used. In these processing method, the spun lace method is excellent in flexibility and in a drape property, and the thermal bond method is excellent in bulkiness and softness. Further, the unwoven fabric composed of synthetic fiber is used preferably because this is easily subject to emboss.

As shown in FIGS. 2 and 3 clearly, the front surface in the approximately center area of the absorbent body 4 has a middle-height portion 6 which is obtained by increasing the thickness of the front surface with respect to a standard portion absorbent body 4A. As shown in FIG. 1, the middle-height portion 6 is formed between front and back folding line positions P1 and P2 to be creases at the time of folding the product. A plurality of side embosses 7a and 7b which extend to an approximately longitudinal direction of the product are formed in vicinities of front and rear ends of the middle-height portion 6. Further, the thickness of the standard portion absorbent body 4A is 1 to 3 mm, and the thickness of the middle-height

portion 6 is 1.5 to 8.0 mm, preferably 2.0 to 4.0 mm. Further, as the standard portion absorbent body 4A, air laid fabric or laminated fiber absorbent body which is pressed is desirably used, and the middle-height portion 6 may be formed by laminating individual absorbent sheets or may be formed integrally with the standard portion absorbent body 4A.

Both side portions which sandwich a body fluid discharge area K are embossed from the upper surface of the liquid permeable front sheet 3 in the area of the middle-height portion 6, so that a pair of right and left concave leakage preventing grooves 8, 8 which extend to the longitudinal direction of the product are formed. As shown in FIGS. 2 and 3, the liquid permeable front sheet 3 and the crepe paper 5 are fused by the emboss, so that the leakage preventing grooves 8 are formed so as to be deeper than a thickness h_1 of the middle-height portion 6 and covers the standard portion absorbent body 4A. A depth H of the leakage preventing groove 8 is 0.5 to 9.0 mm, preferably 2.0 to 6.0 mm. When the depth H is less than 0.5 mm, the effect for blocking body fluid is small, and thus the sideways leakage cannot be effectively prevented. When the depth H exceeds 9.0 mm, the thickness of the absorbent body should be increased, and thus convenience of the thin absorbent article is lost. Further, a ratio (H/T) of the depth H of the leakage preventing groove 8 to the thickness T of the standard portion absorbent body 4A is 0.06 to 3.3, preferably 0.2 to 0.8. On the other hand, a bottom width B of the leakage preventing groove 8 may be 0.5 to 5.0 mm.

As shown in FIG. 3, in the leakage preventing groove 8, body fluid 9 which is discharged from a body fluid discharge portion (not shown) of a wearer flows thereinto and is blocked so as not to move sideways. That is to say, in the absorbent article 1A, since the leakage preventing groove 8 is formed within the range of the middle-height portion 6 so as to be formed deeply. Furthermore, since a pair of right and left leakage preventing grooves 8 are formed on the outside of the body fluid discharge portion K, even if body fluid flows to both right and left directions, it can be blocked.

The plane shapes of the leakage preventing grooves 8, 8 are not particularly limited as long as they are formed on both the sides which sandwich the body fluid discharge portion K and extend to the longitudinal direction of the product. In the example shown in FIG. 1, however, the plane shape is a curved shape such that the center portion has the narrowest width and their separating width gradually becomes wider on portions which are closer to the front and back ends of the products, and curved portion towards the inner side is formed on the end portions.

[Second Embodiment]

The absorbent article 1B according to a second embodiment shown in FIGS. 5 and 6 is explained in detail below.

The absorbent article 1B is compared with the absorbent article 1A according to the first embodiment, and only a difference is explained. In the absorbent article 1B, as shown in FIG. 5, the width W_2 of the middle-height portion 6 is wider than the width W_1 (see FIG. 1) of the middle-height portion of

the absorbent article 1A, the both sides which sandwich the body fluid discharge portion K are embossed from the upper surface of the liquid permeable front sheet 3 so that a pair of right and left concave leakage preventing grooves 8, 8 are formed in the area of the middle-height portion 6, and the middle-height portion 6 is thinned by press so that the thinned portion 10 is formed on the outsides of the leakage preventing grooves 8.

In the absorbent article 1B, since the thinned portion 10 is formed on the outsides of the leakage preventing grooves 8 by press, uncomfortable feeling due to abutting of the side portions of the middle-height portion 6 against a groin portion can be eliminated at the time of attachment.

The thinned portion 10 is not thinned by press from the upper side of the liquid permeable front sheet 3, but it is desirable that the single absorbent body is pressed and the thinned portion by means of the press is not noticeable from the outside of the product.

[Third Embodiment]

When the leakage preventing grooves 8 are formed, both the sides which sandwich the body fluid discharge area K are embossed from the upper side of the liquid permeable front sheet 3, so that a pair of the right and left concave leakage preventing grooves 8, 8 are formed in the first and second embodiments. However, the leakage preventing groove 8 may be formed on both the sides which sandwich the body fluid discharge area K so as to extend to the longitudinal direction of the product, and as shown in FIG. 7 for example, both front and rear ends of the

leakage preventing grooves 8, 8 formed on the right and left sides, respectively, are bonded, so that they may be formed into an approximately square shape.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[FIG. 1] FIG. 1 is partially fracture plan view illustrating an absorbent article 1A according to a first embodiment of the present invention.

[FIG. 2] FIG. 2 is a fragmentary view taken along line II-II of FIG. 1.

[FIG. 3] FIG. 3 is an enlarged diagram illustrating a leakage preventing groove 8.

[FIG. 4] FIG. 4 is a fragmentary view illustrating IV-IV of FIG. 1.

[FIG. 5] FIG. 5 is a partially fracture plan view illustrating an absorbent article 1B according to a second embodiment of the present invention.

[FIG. 6] FIG. 6 is a fragmentary view taken along line VI-VI of FIG. 5.

[FIG. 7] is a partially fracture plan view illustrating an absorbent article 1C according to a third embodiment of the present invention.

[FIG. 8] FIG. 8 is a schematic cross sectional view illustrating a conventional absorbent article 40A.

[FIG. 9] FIG. 9 is a schematic cross sectional view illustrating an conventional absorbent article 40B.

DESCRIPTION OF REFERENCE SYMBOLS

1A·1B: absorbent article, 2: liquid impermeable back sheet,
3: liquid permeable front sheet, 4: absorbent body, 4A: standard
portion absorbent body, 5: crepe paper, 6: middle-height portion,
8: leakage preventing groove, 9: body fluid, 10: thinned portion